DAILY HERALD—Every day, (Sunday included, cents per copy—57 25 per annum—in the United States uropean subscribers, \$14 per annum, to include the post WERKLY HERALD-Every Saturday-6% cents WEERLY HERALD-Every Saturday-ox cents of per copy-\$1 12\(\text{fp}\) per annum-in the United States European subscribers, \$5 per annum, to include the postage and edition (in the Pench as well as in the English language.) will be published on the day of the departure of Each steamer for any port in Europe, with intelligence from all ports of the Ideal mothers and ports of the American continent to the latest mo-

rom all parts of the American continent to the tares must ADVERTISEMENTS (renewed every morning) at reasonable process to be written in a plain, legible manner; the proprietor not responsible for errors in manuscript. PRINTING of all kinds executed beautifully and with depatch. Orders received at the Publication Office, sur-mer of Fusion and Nassau streets. ALL LETTERS by mail, for subcriptions, or with advertisements, to be post paid, or the postage will be de-ducted from the money resulted FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world woollon talky Corke spondence, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world-and if used, will be liberally paid for.

NO NOTICE can be laken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertien must be authorized by the name and address of the writer; not necessify for publication but as a guaranty of his good faith We cannot undertake to return rejected cammunication. ALL PAYMENTS to be made in advance.

BOWERY THE ATRE, Bowery.—Hawks of Hawk HOLLOW-DESERVER-DON JUAN. CHATHAM THEATRE, Chatham street-STRANGER -PLEASANT NEIGHBOR-SPIRIT OF THE WATERS.

MECHANICS' HALL. Broadway, near Brooms-Christy & Minstrels-Ethiopian Singing, Burlesque Dancing, &c.

CONVENTION HALL. Wooster street, zear Bleecker-Sable Brothess-Ethiorian Singing, Dancing, &c., PANORAMA HALL, Broadway, near Houston street.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, at 3 and 7% P. M. BROADWAY ODEON, Broadway.-ANIMATED PIC-MELODEON, Bowery-VIRGINIA MINSTERLS, BALLAD

New York, Thursday, April 6, 1848.

The Circulation of the Herald. The publication of the Hereld commenced on Wednes-day morning at 20 minutes before 4 o'clock, and finished at 25 minutes before 8 o'clock.

The Next European News.

We have no tidings yet of the steamship Washington, now in her seventeeth day, from Southampton, with several days' later news from England and France. She must be close at hand, and will, in all probability, arrive in the course of to-day.

The Treaty Investigation in the United States Senate.

Who has not heard of Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer-the great Napoleon of the menagerie? For years past he has been the "observed of all observers," of the big boys and girls of this magnificent republic, as well as of those of smaller size and fewer years, all round the country. On the anniversary of American independence, in each year, it is the custom of this singular man to give a splendid entertainment of raw meat and bloody bones to his menagerie. He himself takes the head of the table, the lion the foot of it, the elephant the centre, the tiger opposite to the elephant, and all the minor anima's in appropriate positions, with the monkeys hopping about from corner to corner. Without even a grace before meat, but with a simple whoop from Driesbach himself, the company fall to work, roar, shout, eat, growl, bark, and then wash down the whole with a draught of cold water from the neighboring spring. Driesbach keeps order during the entertainment, as long as he can. Each of the animals contributes his part; the lion does the roaring, the tiger the growling, and the whole concludes with an entertainment by the monkey, who tries to bite his own tail off.

Such seems to be an exact parallel to the ter-mination of the important labors of the United States Senate on the Mexican war, the Mexican treaty, and the recent investigation to find out who it was that gave the treaty to the New York Herald-a question fully as important in every point of view, as that which agitated this com munity so long-that of "who struck Billy Pat-The President and the Senate baving conquered Mexico, and after whipping her, paying her twenty millions beside, are now endeavoring to bite off their own tails, by the ridiculous antics they have recently cut in the recent imprisonment and incarceration, contrary to all and constitution, of an independent individual, who chooses to keep his own secrets, when the Senate had not sagacity or sense enough to keep theirs.

It is hardly possible to touch any portion of the conduct of the Senate in this investigation, without creating a general laugh among all persons of common sense, beyond the reach of the corrupt atmosphere of Washington. In another part of this day's paper we give a number of extracts, from various newspapers, on this subject, all of which, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, concur in the opinion that a violation of personal rights and personal liberty, contrary to law and constitution, has been perpetrated in the imprisonment of Mr. Nugent, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, because he would not divulge to them the affairs connected with his own private business and the business of the Herald, merely to gratify the curiosity of the Senate. The only exception to this general opinion is to be found in a remarkable quarter, and that is in the Philadelphia Ledger, a journal which generally has been conducted with a due regard to the rights of the press and the privileges of the people. The principal correspondent and contributor of that jour-, nal has undertaken to defend the Senate, without giving a single quotation from law or constitu tion upholding that defence. Not content with that, he endeavors, with extraordinary meanness. to create a prejudice against the gentleman, whose personal liberty has been assailed by the Senate, because he supposes him to be a foreigner-a native of another land-possibly of Ireland. Now, what makes this discreditable and contemptible piece of business still deeper and broader in its meanness, is the fact that the principal contributor and Washington correspondent of that journal, is Mr. Grund, who is a toreigner by birth himself-a native of Germany. The other attempt to throw odium on the con-

the individual assailed. We hope that these persons can fully exculpate themselves; and we trust they will not fail to do so; for this matter is destined to cut deeper, and to pervade farther, than many are aware of. At present we have to do with the personal rights of Mr. Nugent; rights which have been violated before the great denouement, connecting it with Mr. Polk and other politicians at Washington, can take place.

duct of our correspondent, and on his position

and character, comes from the Baltimore Clipper,

whose correspondent, it seems, is also a native

of Europe, and stands in the same category with

On the question of law, no doubt can exist in any mind. The fifth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States reads as

follows:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous orime, unless on a presentment or indletment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval torces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twins put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in my criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor it depriced of Ife, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property to taken for public use, without just compensation.

Now under this article we contend that the

New under this article we contend that the conduct of the United States Senate,

sion. Mr. Nugent was called upon as a witness to testify on an investigation as to the mystery of the publication of the treaty with Mexico, in the Herald. This proceeding was in the nature of a criminal prosecution; and at the very first step, the Senate violated the first principles of criminal law, as well as the fifth article of the amendments to the constitution, by forcing Mr. Nugent into the position of being a witnessagains himself, or of imprisonment of person. Under the law and the constitution, he was not bound, in such a position, to reply to a single question put to him by the Senate; yet waving the right, he courteously answered a number of questions, all of which exculpated the Senate, the Cabinet, and other persons involved in the suspicions of the moment. Not content with that, it seems that the Senate put further questions; but Mr. Nugent refused to give further replies. For this refusal, the Senate deprives him of his liberty, and, we may add, of his property, by depriving him of his employment; and this is done by the mere volition of the Senate, without any due process of law, as the constitution prescribes and provides. The only ground or authority they put forward in defence of such a course, is that growing out of some undefined and undefinable privileges hedged around the Senate, in secret session, in some way not known to the world at large. This is equally unconstitutional; not only is the cenduct of the Senate illegal and unconstitutional, and a violation of personal rights and liberty, but the very system which they have adopted, of debating in secret session, is opposed to the spirit of the constitution-opposed to the spirit of the American revolution, and is one of those remnants, yet remaining, of the feudal and monar chical system which prevailed in the middle ages, and which aided and assisted to bring about the recent revolution in Paris, and the downfall of Louis Philippe from a throne which he did not deserve. In a republic there should be no secrecy, either in the government or in the courts of law. The President's office, the public departments, all the archives of the government and of Congress, should be as open to the public as the courts of law now are. The first effort of freedom, in the middle ages, was directed to the breaking up of secrecy in the courts of law-to open the doors of justice. Secrecy has been retained in the diplomatic departments of the various European governments, contrary to the spirit of the age; and the sam: system prevails in a certain portion of our government at Wash ington, arising from the weakness and supineness of the people.

In every point of view, therefore, the incarceration of Mr. Nugent, for refusing to reply to impertinent questions respecting our business. put to him by the Senate of the United States, is a gross and palpable violation of the constitution, and an equally gross violation of the principles of the revolution, and ought to be denounced as such by every freeman, and every independent journal in the country.

The question then arises how a number of men of sense and intelligence, such as compose the Senate, could so far forget their position, their duty, and their common sense, as to institute such an absurd, ridiculous and illegal proceed ing? We can account for it in no other way than the belief that it is mixed up with some of the contemptible and dirty intrigues among the Presidential aspirants at Washington, and intended to bear on the Baltimore convention. which is to meet next month for the nomina tion of a democratic candidate for the Presi dency. It had been supposed that Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, gave the treaty to the corres condent of the Herald. This, to be sure, was a gross error; but it was the general suspicion .-For weeks after the publication of that treaty, nothing was said on the supposed violation, in the executive councils of in Congress. Unfortunately, however, a convention in Pennsylvania nominated Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency, and held him up as a strong and powerful man before the Baltimore convention. Almost starting from that moment, it appears that this investigation was set on foot, beginning in the White House, and communicating itself to the private chamber of the Senate. Mr. Hannegan, it seems, was instigated by the President to commence this investigation, and in this he was supported by Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, and several Michigan, was one of the principal leaders in this business; but further information has satisfied us that he is innocent of committing this absurdity, which was set on foot by Mr. Polk himself, and carried through by his agents -Messrs. Hannegan and Turney. The whole affair is connected with an effort on the part of Mr. Polk to intrigue for a renomination at the Baltimore convention; and the investigation, at the start, was expected to enable him to dispose at least of one of his competitors in this way-

Mr. Buchapan. A full developement of the investigation, with its antecedents, will be given in a few days. In the meantime, we leave the United States Senate to make another attempt, in some shape, so as to beat the monkey who tried to bite off his own tail, for the entertainment of Driesbach and his menagerie.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS-THE QUARRELS OF OUR SERBRALS .- The affairs connected with Mexico and our conquest of that country, do not interest the republic to as great an extent as they did pre rious to the French revolution. Their interest fading every day. There seem to be now only two points which are calculated to command any attention from any person; and one is, whether the treaty will be ratified by the wreck of the Mexican government still existing; and the other point is, when will the quarrels among our generals assume a form of decency and propriety, and lead to a peaceful termina-

With respect to the first matter-the confirmation of the treaty by the Mexican governmentwe do not think that it is of much consequence whether they confirm it or not. It is probable, however, that it will be confirmed by the shadow of a government that may exist at Queretaro. It is true many persons write from Mexico, giving different intimations, and entertaining different opinions; but the recent events in Europe, the entire destruction of the French monarchy, and the probable troubles, it not revolution, in Spain and else where, will at once close up every avenue of intrigue which had been opened by Paredes, and those in Mexico hostile to the United States, and ealculated to protract the war. The Mexicans will see at once that there is no chance for that republic but instant submission to any terms that out and insult his poor patron, by saying that he we may choose to offer them, or their annihilaby the Senate, and which must be restored tion as an independent republic. After all, we suppose that the amount of money offered to them, at the rate of three millions per year, for five years, will always preduce a government of the period for which these payments will contione.

> With regard to the quarrels of our generals, and principally that between Generals Scott and over, and as long as they live, and we are not Worth, and others, the public are beginning to entertain but one sentiment, and that is upqualified and unmitigated contempt for the whole. These gentlemen and their friends think that they are all and all-everything; that they monopolize the glory of the two campaigns; and nothing is talkecret | d of but the glory of Scott, the wonderful | and the flights of races of kinger

session, is a gross, violent and disgraceful in-fraction of this most valuable article and provi-capacity of some other one. Little is said of the capacity of some other one. Little is said of the courage, the endurance, the honor, the forbearance, and the brilliancy of the private soldiersof the American citizens-who volunteered. and enlisted, and who fought all the battles and shed their blood in the war. There is hardly a common soldier in that army heroes who marched from Vera Cruz Mexico, who would not have behaved and conducted himself with more discretion and prudence, as a man and an individual, than what General Scott and all his generals have displayed in the recent discreditable and disgraceful quarrels among themselves, about the honor of those victories, which were fought and bled for, and won, by the men. We do not deny that General Scott and his associates have displayed great genius and skill in their dispositions and plans, and that they accomplished much; but why should the whole world be convulsed by their ridicu'ous personal quarrels, springing from vanity and ambition, while the private soldiersthe bone and muscle-are to be forgotten, and receive credit for little or nothing? The two campaigns in Mexico were the most brilliant that ever took place in the history of any country, aucient or modern. They reflect the highest honor on the American people and the American troops-on their courage, their skill, their endurance, and their genius. As military men, the generals have also exhibited great skill; but in every other point of view, our diplomatists and generals are mere children-irritable, fretful, discontented big boys; and in this condemnation we include Mr. Polk and his diplomatists, and Gen. Scott, and all those he is quarreling with. In fact, General Taylor seems to be the only man of common sense among the whole, either military or diplomatic.

In this view of the recent campaigns, and the conquest of Mexico, we think, after all, that the best thing that could be done by the American people is to cast off all those generals and diplomats, and principally Mr. Polk, General Scott, and the whole bunch of them; to have an entire revolution in our country, and put in the White House that plain, simple man, Zachary Taylor, and see if we could not then get rid of such nonsense in high places as we see perpetrated every

FRENCH RESIDENTS AND OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The revolution in France has produced strange changes among the French residents and officials in this country. First, among the officials-it seems that M. Pageot, the French minister at Washington, has not yet been replaced by any new appointment, as was intimated in some of the journals; but, expecting to be removed, he has "taken time by the forelock," and will transmit by the steamer which will leave Boston to-morrow, his resignation to the new provisional government. There is an anecdote toid in Æsep's, or some other fables, that when a gentlemanly dog once saw preparations making to kick him down stairs, he had the sagacity to put his tail between his legs and retreat, before the demonstration took place. M. Pageot was a political and special appoinment of Louis Philippe, and could not, of course, with any consistency as a man, give in his adhesion to a republic which banished his patron and sent him adrift in the British Channel, with only a five franc piece in his pooket. His resignation in

such a case is manly and appropriate. Another distinguished French official in this country, is the Consul General for New York, M. de la Forest. It has been supposed that in consequence of the letter received by him from M. Lamartine, the Foreign Secretary of the provisional government, he has been retained in office It must, however, be recollected that that letter is merely a species of circular, transmitted to all the principal official personages in foreign countries, and that it by no means commits the government to the re-appointment of M. de la Forest. This gentleman has been for many years the Consul General in the United States, under the elder Bourbons, the Orleans family, and now, under the republic. We think it extremely doubtful, therefore, looking at the circumstances of the case, and principally at the terms of the letter of M. Lamartine, whether he will be retained. Indeed, it is more probable that all the principal consuls and ministers employed by Louis Philippe will be removed as soon as the new government shall have made up their minds, other democratic Senators of the extreme gauche | and agreed on the men to replace them. In such case, the sudden adhesion of the French consul here, to the republic, will probably go for as much in influencing the government in Paris, as the adhesion of Marshal Soult, or the Archbishop of Paris, or the various members of the Napoleon tamily, and many others, well known to entertain opinions entirely hostile to republican go-

> By the last steamer, many of the French people living in this country returned to France, and we understand that many more will go in the steamer which will sail in a few days. Prince Murat, or rather citizen Murat, son of the ex-king of Naples, who has been living in Bordentown, very respectably for several years past, returned to France a short time ago, and the object of his visit, we learn, was to recover a large fortune, amounting to four millions of francs, which had been unjustly appropriated by Louis Philippe during his reign. M. Murat has no ambitious motive in returning to France, his only object being to recover this fortune from the rapacious hands of Louis Philippe; and we trust that he may be successful.

> Another gentleman returns or very soon, and that is M. Gaillardet, the ex-editor of a French journal in this city, who has just sold out his establishment to a gentleman in New Orleans, for fifty thousand dollars. For several years past M. Gaillardet has edited this journal, and has, during that time, exhibited a good deal of versatility of talent-some wit and humornot a little of spite and malevolence, but very little of either political or personal consistency. It is only a few weeks ago, that in reply to some statements made in the columns of the Herald, giving an accurate picture of the corrupt system of Louis Philippe, and his unfriendfeelings towards the United States, because it was a republic, M. Gaillardet took up the cudgels for Louis Pnilippe, defended him-actaslly approved of all his doings, his principles and his practices, for the purpose of showing the American people that the views communicated by the Herald, of the corrupt influences of Louis Philippe's system, were all wrong and all ludierous. Since that brief period of time. Louis Philippe has departed from the scene, a republic has been established, and M. Gaillardet, forgetting his cross of honor, and all the favors he had received from the family and dynasty of Louis Pailippe, took the first opportunity to come retreated like a "hissed actor from the stage." We think this does not display political or

personal consistency; but perhaps there is as much of both in it as you will find in many in France and out of it, who, like him, have given sufficient strength and standing to confirm the their sudden adhesion to a republic, and who, if treaty, and preserve peaceful relations of a tole- a monarchy were established to-morrow, would rable kind between the two countries, during give in their adhesion to that too, and as suddenly. Generally, however, the French people hail the republic with great exultation and just feelings; for Frenchmen are Frenchmen all the world sure but they remain French in heaven also, if they ever get there. And this is one of the most beautiful elements in the character of the French They never lose their national feelings. They always feel conscious of belonging to one great, glorious nation, amidst the wreck of dynasties,

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

We received a great variety of intelligence by telegraph yesterday, but nothing of striking importance.

From Washington we learn that no business was transacted in either house of Congress yesterday. The funeral solemnities to the memory of the late Hon. James A. Black were discharged in an appropriate and imposing manner by the members of Congress, and all the official dignitaries. The case of the Herald correspondent was not yet decided. The Germans of Washington are preparing to make a demonstration on behalf of France and liberty.

We refer to the despatches below for severa interesting items of intelligence, together with the Legislative proceedings, market reports, &c

Funeral Solemulties in Congress to the Remails of the Hon. James A. Biscus.

Washington, April 5, 1848.

The Senate convened at the usual hour, when the Vice President resumed his seat, and prayer was offered up by the chaplain.

After organizing, on motion, the Senate adjourned to the House of Representatives, for the purpose of uniting with that branch of the national legislature gin discharging the last sadfuneral solematies to the memory of the Hon James A Biack, of South Carolina, deceased.

The galleries of the House were filled at an early hour with a large concourse of spectators, anxious to witness the solemn funeral rites about to be performed. Among offer distinguished officers present, were the President of the United States, and heads of departments, representatives of foreign nations, officers of the army and navy, judges of courts, and mayor of the city of Washington.

A feeling and elegated prayers was offered up

nagion.

A feeling and eloquent prayer was offered up by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, which he followed in the delivering of a fervent and appropriate sermon, selecting his text from the 11th chapter and 231 verse of the Gospel according to St. John, in the following words, viz.: "Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again."

In the course of his remarks, he alluded feelingly to the uncertainty of life, exemplified more especially in the afflicting visitations of death, of which those present had so painfully and sorof which those present had so painfully and sor-rowfully been cognizant during the present ses-sion. He dwelt upon the promised resurrection to the righteous, and the consolations to be drawn from it by the living, to whom it gave cheering hopes of a future and blessed immor-tality beyond the grave, where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," —where would be joined together, in one as-sembly, those redeemed in Christ, never again to be separated.

After the conclusion of the sermon, a proces-

After the conclusion of the sermon, a procession was formed, which proceeded to the Con-gressional burying ground, where the last sad rites of burial were p-riormed, and the large con-course of people in attendance dispersed.

The Herald Correspondent

Washington, April 5, 1343.

The argument on habeas corpus was closed to-day by Mr. Bradley, in support of the release of the prisoner. The Court will render its decision on Friday. We expect that the Court will declare it has no jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1848.

The Germans of Washington hold a meeting o-night in behalf of France and liberty.

Mayor Brady, of New York, is here.

News from Gibraltar_Rffeet of the French

Revolution.

Bosron, April 5, 1848.

Capt. Wellman, of the birk Prompt, from Messina, via Gibraltar, March 8th, reports that he was ashore at Gibraltar on the evening of the 7th—

There had been no mails from England, and the steamer with the American letters had been due the twenty and day.

steamer with the American letters had been due twenty-one days. Fears were entertained that she had met with damage in the Bay of Biscay. Only a verbal report of the revolution in France had reached Gibraltar. Three French merchant vessels at anchor in Gibraltar bay, hung the effi gy of Louis Philippe at their yard-arms, and the French residents in that town, were in the high-est spirits at the change. Hudson Charter Election.

Hubson, April 5—11 A. M.

The election yesterday, resulted in the choice of Matthew Mitchell, the whig candidate for Mayor, together with most of the whig ticket Mr. Mitchell's majority is 72. The remainder of the ticket has an average majority of 30.

Cincinnati Election_The Norwalk Bank, The election in this city yesterday, shows a slight whig gain throughout. The whigs have a large majority in the city councils.

A rumor is prevalent unfavorable to the credit of the Norwalk Bank. The brokers, however discredit the report. The Havre de Grace Bank

BALTIMORE, April 4. 1848.

The notes of the Havre de Grace Bank are again current, and the credit of the institution appears to be unshaken by the rumors affoat yesterday.

Baltimore, April 5, 1818.
Information has reached this city, of the death of Capt. James P. Wilson, of the navy, a native of this city. He died at Alvarado, Mexico.

The Steamship Hermann.

Boston, April 5, 1848.

The steamship Hermann, for Southampton, sailed from Halifax on the 31st ult.

The Opening of Spring.

BUFFALO, April 5, 1848

The ice is again scattered—steam propellers are arriving and departing without difficulty.

No sailing vessels, however, come in or go out.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate. March 5, 1848. BILLS PASSED

To authorize the Corporationof New York to borrow money for the relief of the funds of the Marine Hospital. To provide for the appointment of a clerk or clerks in the office of the Surrogate of Kings county Authorising the erection of docks in Williamsburgh The bill making appropriations to the New York Frison Association, was lost.

A motion to re-consider was laid on the table.

Mr. Jahnoon offered a resolution relative to the salary

of the Treasurer of Kings county.

A bill relative to the trustees of the Seamen's Fund Retreat, was offered.

Also, one to incorporate the East River Saving Institu-

STRAGUSE AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD
To-day the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad bill was
rejected by a vote of 14 to 10. The bill for the relief of the Institution f

The bill for the relief of the Institution for the Blind, was passed.

Assembly,

Yesterday afternoon the debate was continued on the Bank Circulation Bill. The amendments for redemption at New York only at a quarter and half per cent, were lost, and the bill rejected by a vote of 43 to 43. The following bills were passed, making appropriations for the Erise Canal; ensesee Valley Canal; for the Chemny Canal Extension; to incerporate the U.S. Mail Steam Canal Extension; to incerporate the U.S. Mail Steam Ship Cempany; for the incorporation and regulation of Felegraph Companies.

The bill to regulate the hours of labor was lost.

To-day, Mr. Fenramarancan reported favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill for the fermation of insurance Companies. The amendments provide that the agencies of Fire, life jand marine companies, chartered by the laws of the States, already established in this State, having a capital of \$100,000 in property secured chall continue to transact business.

Also, the bill to incorporate the East River Savings institution.

Mr. Bawar reported a bill for the raise of the funds.

Anio, the bin to incorporate the relief of the fund-of the Marine Hospital. It was made the special order for this aftermoon. The vote rejecting the Clirculation bill was recon-sidered, and it is now up for consideration.

The bill to regulate the circulation of the banks of the State was recommitted, with instructions that all banks with a capital of \$200,000 shall issue notes to the THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Mr. Walsh moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill limiting the bours of labor, which was lost by vote of 44 to 40.

rote of 44 to 40.

For the relief of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

To becorporate the Long Island Canal Company.

Making appropriations for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delirquents.

Making appropriation for the Western House of Reluge.

Markets, BALTIMORE, April 6 -F.our-The market continue steady, with small rales of Howard at est at \$5 68% Corn meal-Sales were making at \$2 25. The grain

market is without marked change.

Burrano, April 6, 1848 - Receipts of produce very light, chiefly confined, so far, to provisions Fiouwas quiet at \$5 12%. Corn remained at 50c. Chleage wheat nominal at 103, and good Ohio held at 111 a 112c No change in other articles.

Shipping Intelligence.

Bosyon, April 5-The Caledonia sailed at 18 minutes pas
12 P.M. Passengers in steamable Caledonia for Livernool-

Mr and Mrs Sidney Bartlett, of Boston; Jules Mc Appleton, D J Bigelow, J Coolidge and serve

Halifar.

Arrived—Baik Carib, Ducbar, Malara, 10th; passed Gibralta: 11th. Lef. at M. ship Sophia. Walker. W. awell, 3d from
New York for Palermo, 7 day; b ig Abrasia. Athios, for N
York, 2 days; sailed in company with acht Memphis, Scell,
for Baltimore; baik Franklin, Cook. for Palermo, sailed 8th,
Spok. 3d irstant, 1st 40 15, 1on 63 30, Bremen ship Isabells,
from Huil for New York.

Below—Ship Isase Newton, from Liverpool, March 6th; Br
bark Atalanta, from Dublin.

WHAT THE TELEGRAPH CAN DO .- Although the electric telegraph has been in operation in this country for a considerable time, we apprehend that there are many in the community who have but a faint idea of its value and importance, as a medium of communicating intelligence. We would state, for the information of those who do not appreciate its usefulness and importance, that by the line from this city to Boston, in Massachusetts, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, we received the immensely large number of seven thousand words in the short space of three hours, on a recent occasion. This, at first sight, might appear incredible, but it is a positive fact; and further, we can tell the doubting, that in addition to transmitting this great amount of intelligence, fifteen fair and legible copies of it were made within the same time-the whole of which was done under the direction of Mr. Beach, the operator in the Boston office, and Mr. Bull, the chief operator in the New York office. The electric telegraph is, without doubt, the great discovery of the nineteenth century.

Union Course, L. I .- The match for \$2000, between Volcano and Lady Sutton, was decided yesterday, the atter winning in two straight heats. A report of this interesting contest, and two others that succeeded, will be given to-morrow.

Marine Affairs.

STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES -- The salling of this noble vessel, on Saturday, as appointed, for Liverpool, necessarily compels the owners to refuse admission on board to-morrow; ticke's, therefore, will not be given to any the crowd of spectators daily visiting the ship has given the officers and attendants on board more work than they can well attend to. To morrow and Saturday their services are required in preparing the vessel for sea. She has between forly and fifty passengers engaged.

THE NEW STRAMER CONNECTICUT, building for the People's Line, intended for Long Island Sound, to ply between New York and Stonington, will be ready to comaence running by the let of May.

We understand it to se the determination of the com one understand it to be the determination of the com-pany to make her the mest magnificent steamer that ever floated; something. If possible, that will outshine the isaac Newton, which certainly will be no easy ma-ter to accomplish.

The C. was built expressly for the Sound, by Messra-Laurence & Sneeden, the well known builders of the Bay State and Empire State, the Fall River boats, and will undoubtedly prove a very fast and excellent sea-boat.

She is 315 feet in length, and 38 feet beam, one of Secor's best engines, 72 inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke of piston. Diameter of wheel 36 feet, 10% feet face and 36 inches dip.

who patronized the Fath Theatre when it was in its piston. Diameter of wheel 36 feet, 10½ feet face and 36 inches dip.

Stramshit Hermann from this port to Halfax, its prised yeatership morning by the arrival of an American steamer at this port, authority of the Hermann from this port to Halfax, its prised yeatership morning by the arrival of an American steamer at this port, authority of the States mail steamed by the arrival of an American steamer at this port, authority of the Paraman Hermann left. New York the following account of the passage of the Hermann will be following account of the passage of the Hermann will be following account of the passage of the Hermann in United States mail steamedly Hermann left. New York the 21st of March hound for Southmpton and Bremen; after having run about 600 miles, with ordinary Atlantic weather, the wind cocasionally adverse and occasionally adverse and occasionally favorable. On Thursday 23d, at 12 o'clock, a gale frum the Northeast began blowing, and the full force of the equinoctial storm was 100n experienced. The storm amounted to a burricans, and constitued in full power forty hours. The fact that the jib was lillown in the possible to set any sell whetever.

"About one o'clock Friday morning at the very height of the storm, it was dispovered that the jipston oppes which supply the condensers with cold water, were burst. The engine, however, constitued working as unall. It was, however, on Saturday, 4, F. M., deemed better to make Halifax, from which port the steamer was distant 270 miles, in a sputhessterly direction. No other accident occurred to the week about the whele houses, and the choking of the shiply pumps, which and it is also the proposed to the store of th

voyage, all connected fully condicat of her capabilities to make a rapid and secure passage."

We since have learned that the H. salled on the 31st

INTELLIGENCE FROM LAGUNA -- We are in receipt of files of El Lucero Fucateco, published at Carmen, to the 10.h March. In it we find some further it-ms regarding the movements of the Indian warfure in Yucatan, in translate the following :-

the movements of the Indian warfure in Yucatan, in translate the following:—

The last news from Yucatan is of vital interest to us. The savage Indians, in pursuance of their blind rege to exterminate all other races, have committed a horrid massacre on a division of troops, who attacked them in the village of Chishimila, in the vicinity of the city of Valladoid. Among those killed, were many most meritorious officers. The people of Yucatan have made a great mistake in their treatment of those Indians. If before giving them the rights and privileges they did, such as those of representation, 8.7, they had instructed and educated them. So as to appreciate and use these privileges for their own benefit, we should not now be called on to witness the various scenes of misfortune and flight of familes, citizens, &2. who have and will further have to abandon their homes, property, businers, and perhaps their lives, and wander abroad, encountering all the difficulties and miseries incident on such occurrences, and uttimately the total itse of Yucatan, which we believe to be imminent, unicies, through the assistance of the Almighty, it is prevented by the interierence of foreign aid to exterminate these barbarians. The presence of Cemmodore Perry at Campeachy may be looked on as a special intervention, as during his stay here we have been fully convinced of the hearty feelings and good disposition which he entertains towards the Yucateces, and that he will most heartily lend them all the aid in his power which they may ask.

Even now the evil can be remedied if every exertion is used, as we trust will be.

Regarding the emigration of the inhabitants from the

Regarding the emigration of the inhabitants from the

Peninsula we find the following—

Seme time ago we adverted to the numerous arrivals of families from the Peninsula; but for the last two months they have been so numerous that at the present time there is much difficulty in finding accommodation for them. Many have gone down to Palizada and Tabeseco.

The remarks of this editor regarding the propriety of ducating masses before giving them too much civil power, coming, as they do, from a Mexican editor, seem to denote that some ideas of what is expected from a free and independent people are beginning to dawn in Mexico. Laguna, it will be remembered, is now in possession of the United States forces.

NAVAL.—The Onio, ship of the line, Captain Taylor, arrived at Valparaiso on the 20th of January, from Rio. Commodore Jones hoisted his flag, as commander of the Pacific squadron, on the 21st, and sailed for California on the 27th. The sloop of war Preble was at Callao.

Commodore Perry on the 7th of March left Laguna for Campeseby, with the U.S. steamers Scorpion, Irie, and Water-Witch, and bomb ketch Vesuvius.

The United States schooner Falcon, Lieutenant Commanding Giasson, was at Laguna on the

nt Commanding Glasson, was at Laguna on the

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC -By the way of Pansma, Chagres, &c., we have recounts from Valparaiso to the 1st of February. President Ballevean, of Bolivia, had arrived at Valparaiso, with a few et his followers, having been rjected by a revolution. Mr. Batton, Charge des Affaires of the United States, had also arrived at Val-

paraiso. Movements and Talk at the Hotels Movements and Falk at the Hotels.
Ye-terday was not peculiarly marked by any arrival at the hotels beyond the usonl average of early spring speculature, and these were few. At the American there are recorded several naval and military characters—Major Bache, Mr. Leigh, U.S. A.; Mr. Stevens, U.S. Ecgloers; and Mr. Petik, U.S. Navy. At the Howard is the Hon. G. Reynold. Washington.
Itemy C.ay landed at Mayaville on the 28th ult, and was received by his friends, who fired salutes, and (it being night) the streat were lighted by a large number of brilliant bonfires, and a large number of Mr. C's friends were ready to welcome him.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT -William

Theatrical and Musical. ITALIAN OPERA House .- We were much surprised last

evening at finding that the second representation of the bautiful opers of "Nabuc"," which had such a run in Havana, was not better a terded than on Tuesday night. It is truly a beautiful spectacle—the music is delightful, and the manner in which it is placed on the stage reflects the greatest credit on the management. Those who attended, exhibited unequivocal evidence of the pleasure and gratification they erjoyed while list ming to the charming music of Verdi, breathed forth it enchanting strains by Signorina Truffi, whose exquisitely ewest velos, with a compass of about two octaves, is mastered with such musical skill that all the gradations of tone, cadence and games chromatiques are given with a smuch perfection and elegance as the human voice is capable of displaying. How justly may we wonder, then, that the house was not crowded, when song, the charmer of sense, and music, the inspiriting action of the soul, are rendered with such brilliancy and thrilling harmony by this truly accomplished artist. Again, has evening, she completely enraptured the audience in the solo, in the second act, Salgo gid det trone curate. We never heard any thing more aweetly executed, or more beautifully ornamented. Signorina A. Patti was also excellent in the character of Phenema. She is a great stequisition as a contraite, and if the management would add to this, the full, round, harmonicus tones of wadenne P.co, who is deservedly a great favorite, much strength would be given to the company. Benevantaes made the meet of an excellent baritone voice—his gesticulation in the lightning scene evidenced a good knowledge of his part. Roei as Zachariah sang his part well. Is made, by Bailini, was respectable, but there is not that sweetness and power in his voice which can constitue a tenor for Opera Seria. We are inclined to think it is more of what the Italian school terms Marzo carvaire. A good tenor and prime buffor are indispensable requisites for open, in order to the proper rounding of harmony in quartette and finale. The names of those artists which have been celebrated in Europe, as real tenors for Opera Seria, are Facchinardi, Crivelli, Donzelli, and Gricka, and those of a more moder It is truly a beautiful spectacle—the music is delightful, and the manner in which it is placed on the stage re-

Bowery THEATRY. -Thet b to paid to Mr. Clarke, last evening, by many admirers of his excellent talents. was justly due, and a proper re-ponse on the cocasion of his benefit. The new piece, "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow, or the Refugees of '82," passed off admirably, on its first presentation, being an original American drama, adapt d fo the taste of the age. Oran Gilbert, leader of the Refugees, alias Mr. Green, a New York trader, by Mr. Marshell was a perfect and genuine picture of what passes daily before us, in the shape of one of our local traders, as could well be given. The part of Herman Hunter, Lieutenant of the Refugee band, was well sustained by Mr. C. W Clarko, whose personation of the character throughout was sustained with his usual ability. The character of Dr. Merrybody, by Burke, should be seen to be appreciated, and tas piece will be repeated this evening, with a full and efficient cast. Frevious to this new drama, the "Deserter' was performed. The plan of producing a drama for popular effect, moving with the events of the day, is well conceived, and the new drama this evening will be repeated, and will draw a full house.

Charham Theatrax—Mr. Chanfcau, the proprietor on its first presentation, being an original American

CHATHAM THEATRE -Mr. Chanfcau, the proprietor and lessee of this house, has proved to the satisfaction over that he is one of he best ma agers that has assumed the helm of a thea're in this city, as since he has taken hold of the Chatham, it has been as successful as he could wish. He has been very judicious in the selection of his entertain ments; rejecting all the ranting, bombastic style of melodrams, and the ultra horrible school, he has presented starling drams, comedies, farces, and beautiful spectacles. His company of actors are all respectable, and many of them really excellent performers; the house is neatly and comfortably furnished, well ventilated, and the best of order is preserved, though from the character of the audiences who visit there, there is no tear of any brouch of decorum. In fac', they are much of the same stamp as those who patronized the Park Theatre when it was in its palmiest days. Mr. Bass has been performing during the present week; he is a great favorite, and a gentleman sho does full justice to any character he undertakes, from the higher walks of the genteel, to the broad humor of the low councy. Mrs. Booth takes a benefit this evening, on which occasion he name ake, the tragedian, will appear in the play of "The Stranger;" he takes the part of the Misantrope; Mr Bass that of Solomon; Mrs. G Jones will be the Mrs. Haller; and Mrs. Booth Charlotto. Mrs. B. will also appear in the leughable faree of the "Flessant Neighbor;" and the ever popular "Spirit of the Waters," with all its beautiful scenery, dances, Amszonian evolutions, combats, &c., will conclude the evening's bill. We trust Mrs. Booth will have a substantial benefit. She is a worthy little actress, and fally deserves it.

Censtry's Minararara.—The minetrels are going on with as much celat as ever; they are the pets of the

Louis since ane came in this country) win go to ob-Louis and the principal cities of the West, to give con-certs and scenes in costume, in which the is so cele-brated; and will afterwards return to New York on her way back to Italy. M. B. ohea, the musical mauger of Mue. Anna Bishop, has, we regret to say, had a severe fall in Mobile, yet is now doing well.

Mr. Collins was at Natohez, Mirs. on the 21st ulf. Mr. Anderson, the tragedian, is playing at the Wains Mademe Ablamowicz, was at Memphis, Tenn , on the

City intelligence.

The Weather—The weather yesterday was deligated. From morning until night not a cleud intervered to obst-not the brightness of the sun, and the goatile south broses, which played through the city, rendered the ar saint ious and healthful. The city was trangull and assumed its usual quietness. There was no great festivity, or deep and horstfelt mourning reeme to mar its beauty, but in the fashionable premenades, heauty and fashion abounded, in the beauty of the morning, the general massicat the scenes of the past, and every countenance beamed with animated pleasure. The day closed as beautifully as it had begun, and the night, peaceful and mild, with the feeble light of the new moon, passed pleasantly away.

The City Yearraday.—The city yesterday, gave

feeble light of the new moon, passed pleasantly away.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.—The city yesterday, gave birth to no star ling catastrophies, or paculiarly happy events. The business portion of the community were engaged in their several vocations, while the public loaters througed the corners of the streets, and pothouses. The industrious mechanic, the bone and slower of the lend, rejoiced in being able to perform his daily labor; and from every quarter could be beard the round of the hatchet, and the trowel. The merchant was busily engaged in assorting and preparing for sale his new spring styles, while the fairer portion were engaged in domestic affairs; or treading the streets. Besiness, with the advance of spring, puts on a new aspect, and as the season changes, the light of trade brightens up.

Political Thouseus —Politicism, like other man, are

in domestic affairs; or treading the atreets. Business, with the advance of spring, puts on a new sapsot, and as the senson changes, the light of trade brightens up.

POLITICAL TROUBLYS.—Politicians, like other man, are sametimes the cause of troublous times. The city is now in a perfect ferment, and the near approach of the charter election causes a frequent efferwescence. In several of the wards they have had sirking proofs of this. In the lith ward, on Tuecday night, the nominating committee called together the members of the democratic party, to respond to the nominations they had made, instead of a ratification, there was confusion and discord. The names of Amos Harfield, as the candidate for Alderman, and Dr. Miller, as the candidate for Assetant, were named as the nominees of the committee; when a general row begun, and every man's flat auddenly became a battering ram. The chairman of the meeting was obliged to abdicate for the safety of his own limbs, and after the general confusion was over, another meeting was brought to order, and William Gag—was delared the choices for Alderman, and it is said Simon P. Hulf, will be the favored one for a seat in the chamber of Arsistants. In the 9th ward there is considerable difficulty among the democracy, two tickets being up; and so great is the love of fun is the far-famed 6th, that for the sake of variety, the name of Mr. J. Green has been announced as a candidate for Assistant Alderman. Already is the 6th in good trim for a demonstration; and the slight difficulty which occurred at the primary election, in the blacking of eyes, breaking of noses, raining of bricks and handling of elubs, was but an intimation of what they could and would do at the general election—The Fourth follows hard after her neighbor, on the opporite sine of Chabhara, and from the present signs of the times there will be some sport there on Tuesday next. In all the wards there is a perfect unaminity with regard to the mominations for the my order of an almost one of the wards, to be consi

nous goes to West Point, where he is erecting a spinbulatel, which is to be ready for occupancy about in middle of July. The new hore is was commoned has see son; and but for an accident by which the walls were partly destroyed before the masons had deished their work, would have been ready by the let of Ney. A the modern improvements and comfort promoters wis be introduced; and under the management of Mr. C. the Hunley reg ster of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Grenada, Mississippi, vice Reuben H. Boone, resigned.